Nippon Times

No. 16,263 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO SUNDAY, JULY 2, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 20 Sen

WASHINGTON SEVERS TIES WITH FINLAND IN PRESSURE MOVE

Helsinki's Military Agreement With Germany Is Reason, Cordell Hull Announces

Domei

LISBON, June 30.—The severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Finland was officially announced in Washington today, according to a Washington dispatch.

Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, transmitted a note to that effect to Alexander Thesleff, Finnish Charge d'Affaires at Washington.

Together with the official announcement by the State Department, Hull declared; "Three days ago on June 27, the Finnish Government declared complete agreement with Germany to carry on the war with the Soviet Union. Thus, the Finns have formally admitted to the world that they have entered a hard and fast military partnership with Germany and had ignored notes from the United States.

"Finnish operations have a direct bearing on the success of the anti-Axis efforts. Notwithstanding the esteem in which the American people have held the people of Finland, further relations between the governments of the United States and Finland are now impossible."

Hull stated that therefore, Edmund Gullion, American Charge d'Affaires in Helsinki, had been instructed to ask for passports for himself and his staff.

Conferred in Helsinki

Domei

BERLIN, June 30.—A dispatch from Helsinki today confirmed the rupture of diplomatic relations between the United States and Finland.

The Finnish Information Bureau issued an announcement stating that Edmund Gullion, U.S. Charge d'Affaires in Finland, had informed Dr. Carl Henrik Ramsay, Finnish Foreign Minister today at 6 p.m. that the United States Government had decided to break off diplomatic relations with Finland and that the Government of Switzerland was requested to look after the American interests in Finland.

SUPPLYING ROME DIFFICULT

Romans Suffer Due to Requisitioning Of Billets by Anti-Axis

Domei

LISBON, June 29.—The problem of supplying Rome has become extremely difficult, according to a report in the Times, London, stating that the city is overcrowded with anti-Axis troops. The Anti-Axis Supreme Command originally intended to keep Rome free from troops but the advance to the north made it necessary to use the roads leading through the city.

As the result similar conditions as those in Naples had been developing in Rome also whereby the deprivations of the Italian population have increased further owing to the presence of the anti-Axis troops. The requisitioning of billets is also making things rather difficult for Romans and it has also increased tremendously on account of the innumerable number of refugees.

French Cabinet Meets

Domei

PARIS, June 29.—All Ministers and Secretaries of State of the French Government have been in session since 11 a.m. today at the Hotel Matinon with Premier Pierre Laval presiding. Local political circles believe that special importance is attached to the session since all departments of the Government are participating which seldom occurred before.

U.S. Supreme Court Hit

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 30.—The Texas Bar Association at its meeting today denounced the United States Supreme Court in a resolution adopted at the convention declaring that the Supreme Court is losing, if it has not already lost, the highest esteem which has been held by the people.

Vargas Arriving Today

Jorge B. Vargas, the Philippine Ambassador to Japan, who had been on leave since May 14 for the purpose of conferring with the home government, returned to Japan on June 30. He is expected to arrive in Tokyo tonight.

V-1 Inventor Revealed As Professor Obert, Specialist in Rocket

Domei

BERLIN, June 30.—Professor Obert, a 50-year-old German physicist, has been revealed as the inventor of the unique German weapon, the dynamite meteor. About 10 years ago, he began to study the rocket with the intent of flying to the moon and prior to the outbreak of the war, Grand Marshal Hermann Goering, German Air Minister, ordered him to study the possibilities of the rocket for the air force which resulted in the materialization of the V-1. Professor Obert was born in Transylvania in 1894. He fought in the last war as a volunteer and afterwards studied mathematics, physics and astronomy at Munich and Heidelberg. From 1928 to 1930, he was a professor at the University of Berlin and since that time began to study the rocket on which subject he has written many books.

SEE-SAW STRUGGLE CHECKING INVADERS

Attempt to Cut Off Caen Still Fails—Stubborn German Defense Effective

Domei

BERLIN, June 30.—The enemy yesterday continued gigantic efforts to cut off the town of Caen from its supply lines and to take it from the southwest while in coordinated action, the enemy made new thrusts with strong artillery support east of Orne and southwest of Tilly. However, the whole situation on the Normandy Peninsula did not change yesterday as the Germans scored full defensive successes.

In the Tilly area, the tank battle raging for the past few days continued with unabated vigor after more forces were thrown into the battle on both sides.

The British, here, succeeded in widening their breach at Baron after their tank formations were supported by heavy ship guns, battleplanes and low-level fighters. They gained ground to a depth of about seven kilometers and about three to four kilometers wide after four days of the hardest struggle during which their tank losses surpassed the 200 mark.

Fierce German counter-thrusts yesterday evening, however, compelled the enemy to surrender a considerable part of the terrain gained. Preliminary reports show that at least 70 British tanks were destroyed or fell into German hands.

Tank battles in the area of Tilly is still progressing as the Britishers are forced to give up parts of the battlefield which has been the scene of their greatest defeat since the invasion.

Break-Through Fails

Also, the planned break-through into the Orne Valley with the following encirclement of Caen from the south was completely frustrated yesterday. The fighting in the area southeast of the Calvados bridgehead for the time is thus stationary.

In the focal point of the battle which was in the area southwest of Caen, the British and Canadians supported by the newly-engaged American tank division attacked yesterday with great force regardless of losses.

They succeeded in driving ahead their indentation over the Odon River and for some kilometers beyond the village of Baron. However, again by evening, they were forced to cede a large part of their gains. This back and forth operation was an exact repetition of the previous day's fighting. Thus, the situation here is at a standstill due to the superior fighting ability of the German tanks in close-range fighting, which far offsets the enemy's numerical superiority.

Nevertheless, violent battles flared up again this morning at Odon. General Bernard Montgomery apparently is willing to pay excessively for the conquest of Caen. Noticeable increase in his air force and troops have been observed.

Temporary abatement marked the fighting north of Caen while east of Orne several strong enemy thrusts collapsed in front of the German lines.

In the St. Lo sector where absolute quiet prevailed for a whole week, the Americans again attacked yesterday significantly before regrouping movements following the complete capture of Cherbourg. Apparently British action between Seulles and Orne is unsatisfactory.

Although the enemy attacked several times with strong artillery and battleplane support he could not shake off the resistance of the German troops, who at one point repulsed enemy attacks with bayonets.

German strongholds in the Cherbourg area also continued their heroic resistance yesterday. The German fighting group under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Keil frustrated all enemy attacks in heavy fighting on Jobourg Peninsula.

REICH FORCES CHECK SOVIET SPEARHEADS IN CENTRAL SECTOR

Violent Fighting Continues at Three Points; Red Army Slowed Down on Finnish Front

Domei

BERLIN, June 30.—The big battle in the central sector of the Eastern Front continued at all three points of gravity with unheard of violence although it appeared that the forward sweep of the Soviet tank spearheads have been checked especially since their main forces are still lagging behind.

In the northern sector, fighting abated. At Pskov, the enemy discontinued his attacks altogether, and at Polodzk north of Dvina, thrusts are now made with weaker forces.

Meanwhile, between Polodzk and Mosyr enemy tank spearheads are pressing concentrically toward Minsk, but also here the attacks have been brought to a standstill southwest of Polodzk.

Soviet forces passing Mogilev to the north and advancing in the direction of Drut River yesterday were engaged in extremely heavy fighting. Another Soviet column is trying to force through the swamps and encircling the German stronghold of Bobruisk. Both columns, however, were stopped. Thrusts at Mogilev and Bobruisk were shattered.

Meanwhile, from the Finnish-front, only few new reports are available. Most important is the one reporting the employment of strong German units at the Karelian front, where the Soviet advance has been discontinued for the time being.

The Soviets at present are engaged in clearing up the territory southwest of Viipuri. Between the lakes Onega and Ladoga, the Finns are continuing their disengagement movements while in all sectors favorable for defense, strong Finnish rearguards checked the Soviet advance.

The general impression from yesterday's fighting is that the Soviets are conducting their operations rather unenergetically.

Heavy Fighting in Italy

Domei

BERLIN, June 30.—Heavy fighting between the Tyrrhenian Sea and Lake Trasimeno continued all day long yesterday.

The Americans after overcoming fierce resistance by the German rearguards of the extreme west wing gained some ground and reached the area south of Cecina advancing along the coast. However, all American thrusts launched with the support of their De Gaullist mercenary troops and tank formations southwest and south of Siena were frustrated with heavy losses to the attackers.

All enemy attacks west of Lake Trasimeno were likewise foiled by German grenadiers who at some points regained their forefield fortifications on the fighting line.

In the Perugia area, German shocktroops stopped all enemy attacks and destroyed two enemy tanks in close-range fighting.

On the whole, according to German military quarters, the operations on the Italian front continued to develop in the form assumed by the German command. German resistance has now stiffened also in the western sector in the mountainous region favorable for defense.

Meanwhile, German night-fighters in great number last night raided Anglo-American rear concentrations on the Italian front.

Lorry columns and troop encampments were showered with heavy caliber bombs after which the German battle-planes carried out low-level machine-gun attacks against enemy concentrations and columns. Several vehicles were set ablaze and fierce explosions occurred, for some time after the raids. All German planes returned safely.

German New Weapon Deals Devastating Blows On Britain; Traffic and Factories Paralyzed

Domei

BERLIN, June 29.—Devastating blows have been dealt to Britain by the German new weapon "V-1," according to reliable information available here.

In London, the report says, considerable damage was caused to Whitehall, the big clock tower of the Parliament Building, the dockyards on the banks of the Thames, and various other parts of the city.

In southern England, the regular operation of trains has become impossible and munitions factories have been half-paralyzed. Southampton and various other supply bases for invasion operations have also suffered enormous damage and the anti-Axis operation headquarters is said to be greatly worried over the serious effect the German new weapon has had on the prosecution of its landing operations. Not only that but the German dynamite meteors have immeasurably affected the fighting spirit of the British nation.

In sharp contrast to such disadvantages the enemy is suffering, the appearance of the "V-1" has brought about immeasurable advantages to Germany. As a matter of fact, the Germans, by using this unique weapon, need no pilot and can save a great deal of airplanes and ground men needed for caring engines, supplying fuel and making meteorological observations. Moreover, the time and expenses necessary for making the dynamite meteors are incomparably less than those needed for manufacturing bombers. The fact that very little materials are needed for making the new arm has caused considerable reserve power in the German aircraft industry.

Specially noteworthy is the fact that the anti-Axis forces are using approximately 1,000 bombers in attacking the direction of Caen which they presume to be the German base for discharging the new weapon. In addition to this, a large number of anti-Axis fighters will have to protect their bombers, and about 1,000 fighters are also said to be used for shooting down the dynamite meteors. And inasmuch as the British are constantly firing anti-aircraft guns in order to shoot down the pilotless planes, the consumption of anti-aircraft guns and shells is far greater than that which is needed in case of fighting against the bombing attacks by the German air force. Besides, the British Government will be forced to dispose a large number of men at various places in the country for handling anti-aircraft guns and extinguishing fires. Thus, the military pressure on the anti-Axis forces is becoming increasingly heavier.

GANDHI'S REQUEST DENIED BY WAVELL

Mahatma Seeks Imprisonment Again When Banned to See Indian Congress Members

Domei

LISBON, June 29.—The flat refusal by Field-Marshal Archibald Wavell, Viceroy of India, of Mahatma Gandhi's demand for permission to confer with leaders of the Indian National Congress or with the Viceroy, and the further refusal of his alternative demand for the publication by the British-Indian Government or by himself, of the letters exchanged between himself and Wavell, has caused the Mahatma to express the wish to be imprisoned again.

Wavell is said to have refused Mr. Gandhi's demands on June 27, declaring that he saw no need of conferring with the latter as no change of attitude was discernable in Mr. Gandhi's letters addressed to him.

Upon Wavell's refusal, Mr. Gandhi expressed his wish to be imprisoned again as he was not able to effect any changes in the British-Indian Government policy toward India.

Chakravarti Rojagopalachariar, one of the prominent leaders of the Indian National Congress, when informed of Mr. Gandhi's intention, hastened to Poona and requested the Mahatma to take better care of himself. The two men conferred together for two hours on imminent political issues.

Immediately following this, K. M. Munshi, former Home Minister of Bombay Province, and Dr. Jayakar, leader of the non-party, arrived at Poona today and discussions will take place between Mr. Gandhi and these two leaders during the ensuing week.

Meanwhile, the British news agency disclosed from New Delhi that the Mahatma addressing about 50 Congress representatives said that he was convinced that sufferings of the people of India can only be relieved when India has actually become a "political power."

With reference to misery and distress caused through shortage of goods, Mr. Gandhi declared that only a representative of the Indian National Government could overcome this evil.

F.D.R. SIGNS SUPPLY BILL

Domei

LISBON, June 30.—President Roosevelt signed a $3,920,320,000 supply bill to finance aid to the nation's allies during the fiscal year starting tomorrow, according to a Washington dispatch.

The lion's share or approximately $3,450,500,000 is marked for the Lend-Lease program, with the rest allocated to the Foreign Economic Administration and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

In addition, the legislation authorized the use of nearly $4,000,000,000 previously appropriated, giving the program more than $7,000,000,000 for activities in the year ahead.

ENEMY MERCHANTS TRAIN CHIANG UNITS

British, U.S. Traders Wandering in Hinterlands Drill International Storm Corps

By A. NAOYOSHI, B. TOKUNI and C. ASANO
Of the Military Press Corps

CHEKIANG ADVANCE BASE, June 30.—The true nature of the so-called, "International Storm Corps," which is now attempting an abortive counter-offensive against the Japanese Forces in Chekiang Province in the enemy Third War Zone, has been revealed by the fact that the British and American officers who are assigned to train the Chungking soldiers are merchants who previously wandered about the hinterlands of China with no military training whatsoever.

The International Storm Corps was originally the corps organized in 1939, for the purpose of training young Chungking military officers in guerilla warfare in southwestern Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi provinces by the Training Institute of the Military Committee in Hengyang, which is under the direct control of Chiang Kai-shek. In view of the progress of the war in China, this corps was placed under the command of Ku Chu-tung, Supreme Commander of the Third War Zone in March, 1942.

In May, 1942, the corps was placed under the command of Chi Mo-an, Commander of the 32nd Corps, and underwent strict training at Lishui in the southern sector of Chekiang Province and in Pihu as well. With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, some British officers who sought refuge in Inner China from Hongkong, took over the command of the corps, which assumed the name of International Storm Corps.

This Storm Corps is divided into three units, each comprising three brigades composed of 1,500 troops. Some 10 British officers and surgeons are said to be commissioned to one brigade and are supposed to be training the Chungking soldiers in the technique of handling modern arms and in strategic warfare. These British officers are further reported to have been engaged in actual battles.

A special corps which is called the "Destruction Corps" is composed of 70 American engineers who are supposed to give technical guidance to the Chungking soldiers.

Most ludicrous is the fact that the British and American officers whom the Chungking regime welcomed as their saviours are merchants who wandered in the hinterlands of China before the commencement of the current war and are most unfit to conduct any kind of military training.

The International Storm Corps, in spite of its impressive name, is reported to be on the verge of collapse before the onrush of the Japanese Forces.

De Gaulle Sees Pope

Domei

LISBON, June 30.—General Charles de Gaulle, chairman of the French Committee for National Liberation, today was granted a private audience by Pope Pius XII, according to a Rome report.

HEAVY CLASH RAGES ALONG OUTER AREAS FOR HENGYANG BASE

Continual Battles Also Progressing on Banks of Siang River, Says Chungking

Domei

LISBON, July 1.—Serious fighting raged continuously all day yesterday in the outer sectors surrounding the walled town of Hengyang, the Chungking military authorities announced in their communique issued last night on the Hengyang war situation, according to a Chungking dispatch.

The communique also revealed that incessant fighting was also in progress along the entire firing line on the eastern and western banks of the Siang River.

Tungkow, Santuao Bombed

Domei

CANTON, July 1.—Japanese Air Units bombed Tungkow and Santuao east of Ningte on the eastern coast of Fukien Province on the morning of June 27, according to the Chungying News Agency dispatch.

2 Enemy Planes Downed
By Y. HIROTA
Of the Military Press Corps

A CONTINENTAL BASE, June 30.—Two enemy P-51 planes were shot down by a unit of crack Japanese Hayabusa fighter planes in Hunan Province on the evening of June 26.

A Hayabusa unit toward evening of June 26 suddenly espied two enemy planes, a P-40 and a P-51, south of Pingkiang. Immediately launching an attack, the Hayabusa fighters hotly pursued the fleeing enemy southward. About 30 kilometer southwest of Changsha three more P-51's were encountered. Forcing the enemy to descend to a lower altitude, the Japanese planes were just on the verge of delivering the final blow when eight more P-51's swooped downward from a high altitude.

The Japanese fighters reformed into a low altitude attack formation. A furious aerial combat ensued which lasted for about twenty minutes. The Hayabusa unit succeeded in downing two P-51's and in putting the rest of the enemy planes to flight. All the Japanese planes returned safely to their base.

3rd War Zone Seen Vital
By A. NAOYOSHI, B. TOKUNI and C. ASANO
Of the Military Press Corps

A BASE ON THE CHEKIANG FRONT, June 28.—The enemy is preparing more than 30 air bases in China for attacking Japan, a survey of enemy activities on the continent shows.

The Third War Zone in which the Japanese began their new operations had been severely damaged by the frequent attacks delivered by the Japanese since the Chekiang-Kiangsu campaign of 1942 and had been undergoing reconstruction under the command of General Ku Chu-tung. Its headquarters is located at Yenshan, south of Kwangsin.

The second-in-command of this war zone is General Liu Kienchu, chairman of the Fukien provincial government. The strength of the force stationed there is about 24 divisions including the Central Army, the Szechuan Army and other units. With the Chekiang-Kiangsu Railway as the axial center, the greater part of Kiangsi, Chekiang and Fukien are within the area under the control of the Third War Zone. The troops of this zone are distributed from the Nanchang front, to the west, to the areas south of the Yangtze adjacent to the peace areas of Shanghai and Nanking, to the east.

This war zone has lately been active in supporting the United States air bases in China. Information recently received here says that the United States air bases newly-established in this zone are being strengthened and expanded. In fact, the enemy is preparing more than 30 air bases, large and small, including those at Suichuan, Kian, Kanchow and Yushan in Kiangsi Province, at Fengshui in Chekiang Province, Kienow in Fukien Province and other places, mainly for the purpose of air-attacking Japan.

The Chekiang-Kiangsu Railway which crosses the heart of the war zone was at one time an important aid-Chiang supply route but this function was liquidated with the completion of the Japanese Chekiang-Kiangsu campaign. At present the ports on the upper reaches of the Chentang River and the river flowing into the sea at the coast of Fukien form the principal supply route for the Third War Zone. The neighboring plains are well-known for agriculture and form a promising locale for business and industrial centers.

Evacuation Is Begun From City of Kweilin On Extensive Scale

Domei

LISBON, June 30.—Extensive population dispersion has begun in Kweilin according to Reuter's dispatches from Chungking reaching here. "In case the worst should come to pass, Kwangsi Provincial authorities have started a large-scale evacuation program for Kweilin," reports a Reuter correspondent and continues, "Following the example of steps taken by the various Chungking newspapers at the time of the Chungking bombing in 1940, the Kweilin vernaculars have suspended individual publication and are issuing a joint paper from July 1. The machinery in the printing shops have been removed to places where they can continue operations. The roads and railways in Hunan and Kwangsi Provinces are congested with refugees from the war areas."

OUR UNITS WIPE OUT NU RIVER AREA FOES

Chungking 71st Army Troops Encircled and Completely Annihilated by Japanese

By M. NAKANO and S. FUJII
Of the Military Press Corps

NU RIVER FRONT, June 30.—Japanese Units completely annihilated the troops of the 87th division of the Chungking 71st Army numbering about 1,500, in a vigorous concentrated attack launched on June 24.

After crossing the Nu River, the enemy 87th division invaded the neighboring area south of Mengchangkai. Japanese Forces contacted the main body of the invaders in the sector northwest of Hsiaosungshu following a speedy penetration of the enemy lines at several points.

Trapped within the steel encirclement ring of the Japanese, the Chungking forces, faced with total destruction, carried out persistent and desperate resistance with a series of counter-attacks but the violent Japanese storming drives completely smashed the enemy efforts and they were completely annihilated.

In the area round Hsiaosungshu, the Japanese offensive to encircle the routed enemy is now being continued.

Failing to achieve their second general attack on the Nu River front the Chungking 87th division even failed to retake Lungling while the rest of the enemy forces have been thrown into wild confusion.

ANGLO-AMERICANS LOSE 52 PLANES IN 24 HOURS

Blasted in European Theater of War—43 Four-Engined Bombers Included

Domei

BERLIN, June 30.—The Anglo-Americans lost at least 52 planes including 43 four-engined bombers on the invasion front and occupied Western zones during the past 24 hours, according to competent German quarters.

American bomber formations escorted by fighter planes which were over southeast Germany early this morning encountered strong concentrated fire by the German air defense forces.

Concentrated flak fire also met the American fighter-escorted bomber formations which approached the outskirts of Vienna early this morning. German and Hungarian fighters attacked the formations on the approach as well as on the return flight of the enemy aircraft.

Heavy aerial combats took place over the Danube area as well as over the German-Hungarian frontier districts.

Europe Harvest Good

Domei

BERLIN, June 30.—The harvest prospects for 1944 on the European Continent are generally favorable, according to the Nationalsozialistische Landpost. A good harvest of potatoes and vegetables is expected in Germany while conditions in Rumania, Greece, Slovakia and Bulgaria are also reported favorable. In Hungary, the growth of seeds has been favorably affected by the warm rainy weather of the past few weeks. In Croatia, conditions are favorable on account of cold and drought.

TWO FOE CARRIERS AND WARSHIPS SUNK IN OGASAWARA AREA

Imperial Headquarters Reveals 211 Enemy Planes Downed Over Marianas

Imperial Japanese Air Units sunk two enemy aircraft carriers and two warships of an unidentified category and shot down more than 55 enemy planes on June 24 when they intercepted an enemy task force heading north at a point south of the Ogasawara Islands, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 6:30 p.m. on Saturday.

In this engagement the losses on our side were 46 planes which have not yet returned.

The Imperial Headquarters also announced at the same time that Japanese Air Units, in cooperation with the Japanese Forces in the Mariana Group, intercepted and repulsed the enemy aircraft that are attacking daily. Simultaneously the Japanese Air Units are attacking enemy positions on Saipan Island as well as the anti-Axis warships off the island.

In conclusion, the communique revealed the war results obtained by the Japanese in the Marianas as known from June 20 to 30 during which our Air Units sunk one battleship, two cruisers, two destroyers, two transports and damaged two aircraft carriers, two cruisers and five transports in addition to shooting down 211 enemy planes.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
6:30 p.m. July 1

"1. Our Air Units caught up with and fiercely attacked an enemy task force heading north in the waters south of the Ogasawara Group on June 24 and sunk two aircraft carriers and two warships of an unidentified category and shot down more than 55 enemy planes.

"Losses on our side were 46 planes which have not yet returned.

"2. While daily intercepting and repulsing the enemy planes, our Air Units in cooperation with the gallant fighting of the Japanese Forces on the Mariana Group have been smashing the enemy position on Saipan Island as well as the warships in nearby waters.

"The war results as known from June 20 to June 30 are as follows:

Sunk:	1 battleship
	2 cruisers
	2 destroyers
	2 transports
Damaged:	2 aircraft carriers
	2 destroyers
	5 transports
Shot down:	211 planes."

Enemy Loses 9,752

Domei

LISBON, July 1.—The killed and wounded among the American forces on Saipan Island have reached 9,752 since the commencement of U.S. landing operations there, the Nimitz headquarters announced yesterday, according to a Pearl Harbor dispatch.

Enemy Airfield Blasted
Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, July 1.—Japanese Air Units vigorously attacked the enemy airfield on Saipan Island during last night up to daybreak today, causing fires to break out at two enemy points in the vicinity of the airfield.

In the Saipan, Tinian and Rota Island areas, heavy battles are continuously raging. A group of several converted enemy aircraft-carriers as well as many cruisers and destroyers have been sighted in the neighborhood of the above areas.

In waters southeast of these islands, the presence of anti-Axis plane-carriers with a powerful task force is evident.

On Friday, three cruisers, or large-size destroyers, of the anti-Axis fleet bombarded the Japanese airfield on Omiyajima (Guam). The Japanese Forces stationed there immediately launched a counter-blast against the challenging enemy and beat off the attackers.

In the face of the furious Japanese attack, the formation of 80 enemy planes that came raiding Omiyajima the same day, failed to achieve any results and were forced to retire in confusion.

Saipan Battle Intensified
Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, July 1.—Decisive battles between the Japanese and American forces on Saipan Island have been intensified day after day as the enemy, under pro-

(Continued on Page 2 Col 6)

BRITISH PRESS HITS RETICENCE ON 'V-1'

Silence on German Weapon Blasted—Public Wants to Know Official Measures

Domei

BERLIN, June 30.—Even violent electrical storms over the French north coast yesterday did not interrupt the employment of the German "V-1" which relentlessly crossed the channel proving it to be an all-weather weapon.

Domei

GENEVA, June 30.—With the "V-1" barrage from across the Channel showing no sign of abatement, the British press has started a vigorous attack against the silence maintained by the Government regarding the German flying bombs.

The Daily Mail recently stated that the British public wanted to know exactly what measures had been taken against the "retaliation weapon" of the Germans. This view was shared by other prominent papers, as for instance, the Daily Express and the News Chronicle which, in their editorials, likewise made slashing criticisms on the reticence shown by official British quarters.

'V 1' Activities Increased

Domei

LISBON, June 30.—Bombardment of southern England by the German "V-1" was increased today, with the missiles crossing the Channel at regular intervals and causing damage, according to a London dispatch today.

Barrage Balloons Used

Domei

BERLIN, June 30.—Watchers at Cape Griz Nez on the Channel coast in the evening hours of Thursday observed that more than 120 large barrage balloons, protecting the approaches to London, were made to ascend to an altitude of about 2,000-3,000 meters. This measure was probably taken in defense against the "V-1."

Many Suggestions Offered

Domei

LISBON, June 30.—Nothing has, thus far, more excited British imagination than the flying bomb, says the Daily Mail air correspondent, Colin Bednall. The RAF commands and the papers were crowded with letters, containing proposals for the fighting of the new weapon. Many of these letters included a postcript saying more or less: "My idea may be crazy but it would be an immense relief to work it out." Most of the proposals, the correspondent writes, started with the idea that it would be best to force the flying bomb to turn back and to have it explode over France.

Air wardens demanded that British fighters should be equipped with grappling irons with which they could carefully take hold of the flying monster like a tug would take an ocean steamer in tow. A former member of the RAF, Bednall further writes, proposes to equip the Typhoon planes with slings of steel which are to be put around the nose of the flying bomb.

A carpet cleaning institute is of the opinion that it would be best if British fighters would pour big boxes of sand over the path of the "V-1" in order to obstruct the rocket propeller. Others propose that British fighters should fasten parachutes to the flying bombs in order to retard their speed and fall, or that Spitfire engines should be equipped with harpoons in order to catch the flying bombs like whales. Bednall finally cites a proposal to protect England by a solid wall of water in the air. If such a wall could be erected by innumerable fire hoses then it would become so hard and solid that the flying bomb, by hitting the water barrage in the air, would explode.

KELANTAN SULTAN PASSES

Thai Prime Minister Dispatches Message of Condolence

Domei

BANGKOK, June 30.—His Highness Sir Sulaiman Badarulalan Shah, Sultan of Kelantan Province, Thai territory in the northern Malai Peninsula, died of illness on June 20, the Thai radio announced last night.

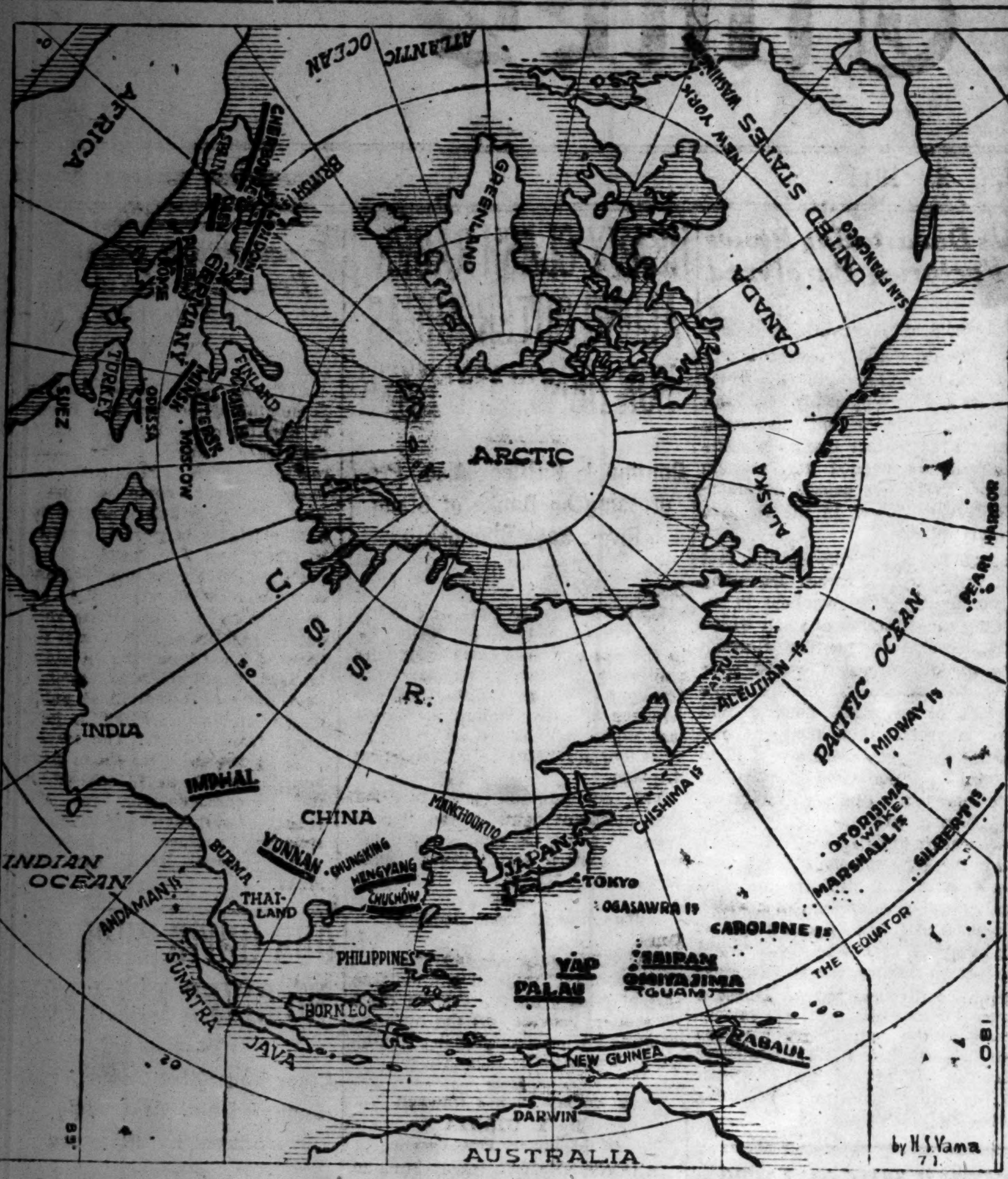
Prime Minister Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram has wired a message of condolence to the bereaved members of the late Sultan's family as well as his intention to act as honorary chairman of the committee in charge of the funeral arrangements.

U.S. Public Debt Soars

Domei

LISBON, June 30.—The United States public debt has surpassed the $200,000,000,000 mark according to the Treasury Department's statement up till June 28, according to a Washington dispatch. The reported gross public debt including the governmental guaranteed obligations totaled $200,220,959,523.06.

Global War At A Glance



On all the world's war fronts, the Japanese and German forces have been dealing smashing blows to the enemy troops from the Central Pacific to Burma and the China continent, from Italy to Normandy and from the Eastern Front to Finland. Brief summaries of the latest situation follow:

CENTRAL PACIFIC: Japanese attacks have been intensifying, particularly in the neighborhood of Saipan Island in the Marianas, where the enemy have admitted a loss of nearly 10,000 men in "one of the fiercest battles yet fought in the Pacific."

CHINA FRONT: Japanese Expeditionary Forces, after capturing Changsha and Hengyang airfield—the latter considered by the enemy as the biggest blow since the fall of Hankow and Canton—have now occupied Chuchow, the vital enemy base in the Third War Zone.

INDO-BURMESE BORDER FRONT: Japanese Forces completely annihilated the troops of the 87th division of the Chungking 71st Army, numbering about 1,500 in a vigorous concentrated attack launched on June 24 in the Nu River sector. Enemy attempts to retake Lungling have been crushed by the powerful onslaughts of the Japanese Units.

ITALY: Considerable strengthening of German resistance against a numerically superior enemy force marks the fighting on the Italian front where the Reich troops have been battling every inch of the way making the Anglo-American losses exceedingly heavy. Bitter struggles are raging west of Lake Trasimeno.

EASTERN FRONT: The start of the Soviet summer offensive accompanied by heavy losses marks the fighting in the central sector where the Germans are putting up the most stubborn defense particularly in the vicinity of Mogilev.

NORTHERN FRANCE: The Anglo-American forces have been having a very difficult time trying to enlarge their bridgeheads gained at the cost of tremendous losses and the Germans have been pouring withering fire into the narrow coastal strip gained by the enemy troops making their position untenable. Fighting is still raging around Cherbourg and strong "Hitler Jugend" Panzer units, in the Caen and Tilly sectors, have smashed enemy tank forces. In the meantime Southern England is being incessantly pounded by the new German air weapon V-I against which the British have so far not been able to find an effective reply.

FINLAND: The Finns are gallantly tackling the huge Red army on the Karelian front with renewed vigor and determination since the pledge was given by Germany to assist Finland against aggression. Combined German and Finnish naval forces shelled Soviet battery emplacements on Narvi Island. During this action they also sank one Soviet patrol vessel.

GREAT WORK DONE BY JAVA'S SULTANS

Simplification of Administration, Cooperation With Japanese Highlight Efforts

Special

DJAKARTA, June 30.—The Japanese Forces, since their occupation of Java, have been according due respect to the status of the sultanates which can be traced back to the time when Mataram State was first founded about 400 years ago, at Madjokerto in the eastern part of the Island. Its capital was established at Soerakarta in 1744 when its territories covered all of present Soerakarta and Jogjakarta States.

Under the Dutch policy of divide and rule, however, the Sultanate of Jogjakarta was established in 1755 as an independent state. The Sultanate of Mangkoenagalai was also established as an independent state, and the Sultanate of Pakoe Alaman was detached from Jogjakarta and made independent. Thus, the original state was divided into four separate areas under the administration of different sultans.

Under Japanese administration, a local administrative system was initiated and Soerakarta State was founded through the combining of Soerakarta and Mangkoenagalai States. Jogjakarta and Pakoe Alaman States were combined to form Jogjakarta State. Each of these regions has a Secretariat of Sultanate to supervise and guide the Sultanate's office. An administrative authority of wide scope was permitted by the Japanese Military Administration on November 16 last year. Deeply touched by the leniency of the measures, the sultans have shown fine example of leadership over the 6,300,000 inhabitants within the sultanates, cooperating both in home defense and in industrial development.

Simplification of the administrative structure of Jogjakarta Sultanate constitutes one of the most conspicuous examples of a sultan's collaboration with the Japanese Administration authorities. Discarding the administrative structure of former Dutch days, full of red tape and unfit to meet the present wartime situation, the Sultanate of Jogjakarta has effected an unprecedented revision of administration machinery.

Taking a tip from the leader of the mission which inspected Japan"s efficient system of administration, the Sultanate has abolished the complicated departments and bureaus. In their stead four councils have been established. Under the councils are six bureaus including Documentary, Educational Planning, Publicity, Economic, General Affairs, and Civil Engineering. The local administrative mechanism was also radically reorganized and a wholesale reshuffle of heads of prefectures, counties and wards took place. Young, well-trained men were given promotions while the illiterate portion of the 822 ward leaders was dismissed.

In the meanwhile, with the organization of the Java National Service Association, the general training of county heads of sultanates as well as of neighborhood association leaders was conducted. In the field of agriculture, Japanese authorities in line with the policy for increasing foodstuff production launched in November last year, have been teaching native farmers superior methods of farming.

In Jogjakarta Sultanate an irrigation project was started on the Progo River. Soerakarta, by following this example, is now studded with many reservoirs dispelling any danger of future drought. Results of efforts of the Administration is reflected in the diligence of the native inhabitants. Despite the unprecedented dry spell last year, Jogjakarta Sultanate realized an 18 per cent increase in its rice crop. Soerakarta Sultanate also enjoyed a 13 per cent increase in rice.

Two Foe Carriers And Warships Sunk In Ogasawara Area

(Continued From Page 1)

tection of fleet bombardments and air bombings, repeatedly assault our positions. Gallantly engaging in furious night attacks, the officers and men of the Japanese Forces stationed there have been delivering smashing blows on the enemy.

Between June 23 and 26, a Japanese Unit under Lieutenant Otsu that had been stationed on a height southwest of Mt. Tapocho defeated eight enemy squads of about 120 men in their storming attacks and also destroyed eight trench mortars.

On the night of June 26, when Lieutenant Otsu and his unit were ordered to return to their main corps, the Lieutenant organized a raiding party with 14 subordinates and launched a night attack on the enemy field headquarters located near the aforementioned height, after piercing through the enemy lines. After smashing the 150 enemy troops stationed there, Lieutenant Otsu and his men returned to their main corps in triumph.

American units, reinforced and supported by tank columns, attempted persistently to pierce the Japanese first firing line on a height west of Donnie, on the eastern coast of the island, but the Japanese frustrated all enemy attempts on every occasion.

In this sector the Japanese destroyed five enemy tanks and three guns on June 28. Facing the enemy, the Japanese have been also fighting the enemy advance north of Donnie.

The heavy casualties suffered by the Americans since their landing on Saipan Island, as admitted by the Nimitz headquarters, yesterday, is three times as large as the losses inflicted on the enemy on Tarawa Island.

NIPPON UNITS GUARD NORTH F.I.C. BORDER

Watch Towers and Forts Dot Hillside Overlooking Enemy Territory

By Arrangement with the Asahi

CAO BANG ON NORTHERN FRENCH INDO-CHINA BORDER.—Lang Son on the northern boundary of French Indo-China, located 155 kilometers northeast of Hanoi, which became famous when the Japanese Forces entered French Indo-China in September, 1940, is being subjected almost daily to guerilla bombing by the United States air force in China. Here and there marks of blind bombings can be seen. Fortresses erected on the hills outside the town are permanent positions constructed after more than three years of hard effort. On the watch towers of the fortresses are stationed guards on duty day and night. Machine-guns, too can be seen in the gun-turrets.

In the neighborhood of Chingkangfu, the farthest point north on the border line, 60 kilometers north of Cao Bang, there are no Annamese. But there are some natives (belonging to the Thai race), who, clad in blue and carrying mountain swords at their hips, shoulder umbrellas and walk quickly, almost running.

In the town of Chingkangfu there are many Chinese at whose shops are sold matches made in Kwangtung Province or cloth shoes of very poor quality. Every fifth day is market day at which time the Chinese farmers come from the Chinese territory to buy their daily necessities, after obtaining permits from the French authorities.

From the French Indo-China lookout station at Popio, one can see the lookout station of the Chungking side in front, just beyond the 800-meter road. To the right of the Chungking lookout station are four or five low-roofed, white-walled houses, which are really pillboxes that may open fire at any moment. On the steep hill to the left there are gun positions overlooking the French Indo-China side. Chungking soldiers shouldering rifles are often seen crossing to the road. The number of Chungking soldiers stationed at this place does not seem to be large. The Chungking lookout station has no telephone connection. Therefore, when anything happens, the news is spread by the firing of a rifle or sometimes a messenger is sent by horse-back to Yokan, two kilometers away. There is no other means of communication.

Yokan, the foremost town on the border on the Chungking side, has only about a hundred houses. A guard corps under a captain is stationed there. There is also a police station to handle the frontier police affairs. The 31st Army under the command of General Chang Fa-kuei stationed on the Chungking side, is showing no activity. This army does not possess good arms. Even rifles are supplied to only 60 per cent of the soldiers. Yet, they have a strong anti-Japanese sentiment and are undergoing vigorous training daily.

Due to the advanced commodity cost, the life of the people is miserable, but the pay and supplies of the soldiers are not particularly bad. As the higher officials are indulging in the smuggling of opium, a strong hatred has sprung up between the officers and men.

Among the leaders of the Annamese are many who ran away to the Chinese side, after having been chased out by the French authorities. Even today many are leaving French Indo-China for China. For instance, most of the 500 men who participated in the racial assertion movement in the neighborhood of Lang Son in the autumn of 1940, fled to China. As soon as they entered the Chinese side, they were deprived of all their arms, and given six months training at Nanking and Lungchow for anti-Japanese resistance activity. Then they were distributed along the frontier area to engage in underground work against French Indo-China.

Chungking authorities are intending to utilize the opening of the Second Front in Europe as an opportunity for causing disturbances in French Indo-China. Already the de Gaullist representatives have arrived in Chungking and commenced their activities. But the defense of the frontier is being firmly maintained by the Japanese Forces, a fact well known to the French Indo-China authorities.

To Promote Culture

Domei

RANGOON, July 1.—The International Foreign Relations has been established in accordance with the decision reached at the meeting held at the East Asia Youths' Federation Headquarters here on June 30. It will bring about better understanding through various cultures among the nations of Greater East Asia.

U.S. Battleship Ready

Domei

LISBON, June 30.—Claiming a new record, the Philadelphia Navy Yard yesterday disclosed that it had commissioned the super battleship, Wisconsin, only 18 weeks after it was launched, according to a Philadelphia report. It said that in normal times the lapse between the launching and commissioning would be about a year.

Press Comments

Saturday, July 1

DEWEY AND ELECTION WAR

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The national convention of the Republican Party of the United States has nominated Thomas Dewey, Governor of New York, as the Republican candidate for the presidency, as expected. Still relatively a young man of 42, he showed his mettle as District Attorney of New York in cleaning up the political world of the State but as a statesman he has had only a short experience as New York Governor. In regard to his political views, he has propounded ones quite befitting a Morgan spokesman on domestic issues but when it comes to international affairs he has done little more than make second brews of the Rooseveltian tea. The other day he said that if he were nominated, he would go on a tour of the principal countries of the world until the time of the elections. If for propaganda purposes there might be something in it but what he meant was that it was for study—which is rather a tardy affair for a man in his position.

Perhaps he knew his own limitations, for he had been from the start quite negative in his attitude toward his candidature. It was even thought doubtful at that time that he would run at all. In fact, in his speech accepting nomination on Jnne 28, he went out of his way to say: "I did not seek this responsibility," or "You have placed upon me this highest responsibility. No one has the right to decline this responsibility."

As in the case of Wendell Willkie, Dewey is an important candidate, so to speak. All the veteran and weighty member of the Party are staunch Isolationists and do not stand the chance of being elected in these war-mad times. The Republicans may be termed the Grand Old Party but it is now singularly lacking in men.

Besides its lack of men, the Republicans also suffer from an insipid platform. In spite of advocating international cooperation, it has opposed the joining of America in a world conciliation organization and is making its consent to the conclusion of a treaty for international organization conditional upon a two-third majority in the Senate. In the sphere of domestic policy, it advocates the elimination of State interference in economy and reduction in public finance expenses.

What the American masses desire most of all now, however, is State interference in order that the sacrifices attending this war would not be borne solely by them.

The war is now at its height in all parts of the globe. Thus a platform acceptable to the American public at such a time must have two sides: principles for the prosecution of the war and those for a post-war world. But the Republican platform has very little to say on either and betrays its reactionary nature suggesting an offensive by the conservative forces.

President Roosevelt on June 16, some 10 days before the Republican Convention, published his plan for an organization for world conciliation and is said to be satisfied with the repercussions. In this he should be considered to have scored a hit against the Republicans.

It is, of course, another question whether the Democrats will nominate Roosevelt or that Roosevelt will consent to run. One would generally suppose, however, that Roosevelt will again seek to remain at the White House. Perhaps he will be elected on the popular sentiment that he would "do less harm" than the Republicans.

On the other hand, there is just the possibility of a landslide with Dewey on a strong conservative support. In such a case there will be schism in American war efforts. But this is hardly a matter to concern us because Dewey himself has supported the policy of the present administration so far as regards the prosecution of the war itself. There is no other course, therefore, than to defeat the United States by armed force if we are to bring about her collapse.

Soviets to Train Iranians

Domei

LISBON, June 28.—Continuing pressure on Iran which has been manifestly apparent since the Teheran Conference, Soviet authorities have proposed to the Iranian Government to have all its officers in the Iranian army and the entire flying personnel hitherto usually trained in England or in the United States to be trained exclusively in the Soviet Union in the future, according to diplomatic circles in Ankara, an Ankara dispatch reported today.

Reich Tanks Superior

Domei

BERNE, June 30.—Germans tanks are still superior to those of American manufacture, declared Liddell Hart and Alexander Clifford, British military expert, according to a London report in the Tatler. They describe the new Panzer tank as particularly excellent and even better than the well-known Tiger tank.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

June 30

In the Normandy area, the enemy continued to sever the supply communication of Caen and to take it from the southwest. The enemy in fierce fighting at first enlarged his breach with the employment of strong artillery and air formations. However, he was hit in the flank by our strong counter-thrust and lost a large part of the gained ground. Numerous enemy tanks were destroyed and the battle is still raging. Enemy thrusts east of the Orne and southwest of Tilly supported by strong artillery fire were foiled, and American troops which had infiltrated northeast of St. Lo were repulsed in counter-thrusts.

The enemy also started a large-scale attack against our fighting groups on the northwestern tip of the Cotentin Peninsula in the Cherbourg fighting area. The onslaught of numerically superior enemy forces collapsed by the resistance offered by our defenders under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Keil with considerable losses inflicted on the enemy.

Since June 6, 900 enemy tanks were destroyed on the invasion front. First Lieutenant Daimling, Commander of a stronghold held by the air intelligence service was cited in the fighting in the Cherbourg area.

Our naval batteries on the Channel islands repeatedly shelled enemy warship concentrations forcing them to retreat. Long-range batteries of our naval command damaged a large-sized enemy tanker off the British coast which ran aground.

The heavy V-1 retaliation fire is being continued.

Bitter fighting is raging on the Italian Front on the Liguria coast and in the sector southwest and south of Siena. The enemy supported by strong tank forces and by concentrated artillery formations launched continued attacks all day long and gained but little ground. The enemy discontinued his attempts at breaking through on both sides of Lake Trasimeno in consequence of the severe losses suffered on the previous day and was forced to regroup his formations. Toward the evening he resumed his attacks which are still being continued.

Fierce fighting is still raging in the central part of the Eastern Front. The advance of the enemy spearheads in the area between Szluzk and Bobruisk was checked at some points while heavy fighting developed near Borissov and southwest of Polozk. Our battleplane formations repeatedly joined in the battle on the ground blowing up Soviet infantry and motorized vehicle columns. All Soviet thrusts southeast of Polozk also collapsed yesterday. The Northern German 290th Infantry Division particularly excelled in the fighting under the command of Major-General Henke.

The operations against bandits in White Ruthenia carried out by protecting formations of our army and police command under SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and Police General von Gottberg was successfully concluded. In four weeks' fighting, 342 bandit encampments and 936 pillboxes were destroyed. The Soviets also suffered severe casualties for they lost 5,300 prisoners apart from 7,700 dead, numerous arms and large quantities of food. Our chasseur-alpinists frustrated several Soviet attacks in the high north.

Strong U.S. bomber formations raided localities in central Germany yesterday forenoon causing damage and casualties in Magdeburg and Wottenberg.

Some enemy planes bombed Vienna last night.

Over the Reich territory and the occupied western zones our A.A.-defense formations shot down 34 enemy planes yesterday.

U-boats destroyed three enemy ships totaling 133,000 tons and one escort vessel. In the fighting against enemy sea patrol, 10 enemy planes were downed.

Kobe Hotel
Room Iates per day:
SINGLE
Without Bath ..¥4.00 up to ¥ 5.00
With Bath .....¥6.00 up to ¥ 8.00
DOUBLE
Without Bath ..¥6.00 up to ¥ 7.50
With Bath .....¥9.00 up to ¥12.00
CHARGES:
Breakfast ¥1.00
Luncheon ....¥2.00 to ¥2.50
Tea and Cake ¥0.50
Dinner ....¥2.50 to ¥3.50
Special Dinner Party ¥3.00 up
Very suitable for large and small gatherings. Tea Room & Bar. Dining Room. Lounge.
Yamamoto-dori 2-chome, Kobe
Tel. Fukiai 6785, 6786

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited
CAPITAL ¥135,000,000
President:
TAKEO KATO
Vice-President:
ZENSAKU SEKINE
Managing Directors:
KENKICHI TAKAGI
YUZURU KIMURA
KANOH SHUNDO
SHINPEI WATANABE
HEAD OFFICE:
6, Marunouchi 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, TOKYO
BRANCHES
in
Tokyo, Kichijoji, Kokubunji, Fuchu, Hachioji, Kawasaki, Yokohama, Ichikawa, Funabashi, Chiba, Choshi, Matsudo, Sakura, Sawara, Tokorozawa, Mito, Otaru, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Amagasaki, Kobe, Okayama, Fukuyama Hiroshima, Tokuyama, Kokura, Tobata, Fukuoka.

DEWEY NOT MAKING ANY FIRM PLEDGES

Reaffirms Platform That U.S. Participate in Setting Up International Security

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 30.—Governor Thomas Dewey of New York, who has been nominated Republican presidential candidate, in a noncommittal speech at the Republican National Convention in Chicago today declared that he refused to make any concrete promises. He said: "I have not made any pledges or promises. I will make none except to the American people."

Dewey furthermore added that the task of making a secure world could not work through one man or a little group of men who met in private conferences. Reaffirming his support of the earlier Republican declaration, he stated that the United States should participate in an organization of international security.

Moreover, he said that a change of administration next January could not and would not involve any changes in the military conduct of the war and added that was outside the scope of the campaign which he will wage.

In a press conference today, he elaborated the planks in the Republican Party's platform terming it as "a product of inevitable compromise." He made it clear that he did not believe the compromises would strangle the platform.

Meanwhile, Dewey formally undertook control of the Republican Party's machinery with Harrison E. Spangler, present chairman, likely to be replaced with the appointment of Herbert Brownell, Jr., as the new chairman. Brownell directed Dewey's campaign for Governor two years ago and he is also one of Dewey's three managers in the presidential campaign.

In the meantime, Senator Claude Pepper, Democrat of Florida, lashed out at Dewey last night charging that he appeared to be in utter ignorance of the war. Pepper predicted that President Roosevelt in November will equal his landslides in 1936.

WANTED TO BUY
BOOKS and TYPEWRITERS WANTED.
please write or phone
KYO BUN-KWAN
Ginza 4-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo
Tel. Kyobashi 56-7001

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited
Established 1880
Capital (Paid up) ..¥100,000,000
Reserve Funds ...¥[illegible]
PRESIDENT
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA, S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi, S. Asada, Baron I. Morimura, T. Okubo, J. Okada, Viscount T. Kano, G. Kishinami, T. Ohmura, K. Itoh, N. Kawamura.
Head Office, Yokohama
BRANCHES & AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo, Yokohama (Head Office).
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien (Shoseikan & Naniwa), Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hangchow, Hoihow, Hongkong, Kowloon, Kinhwa, Macao, Nanking, Ningpo, Peking (Tojyo & [illegible]), Pengpu, Shanghai, Shaohsing, [illegible], Shihhweiyao, Tientsin (Asahi Gai & 3rd St. & Miyajima), Tsinan, Tsingtao.
French Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Alor-Star, Bangkok, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Trengganu.
Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Maymyo, Mergui, Moulmein, Myingyan, Prome, Rangoon, [illegible], Taunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kuala-Kangsar, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Tandjong-Pinang (Shonan), Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tinggi, [illegible], Kota-Raja, Lho-Seumawe, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Pematang-Siantar, Siboiga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Bodjonegoro, Bogor, Djakarta (Stationsplein & [illegible]), Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pamekasan, Pekalongan, Poerwokerto, Semarang, [illegible], Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.
Borneo
Api, Burnei, Kuala-Belait, [illegible], Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, [illegible].
The Philippines
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
(Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney).
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

SUGISHITA PRAISES FINNISH SOLIDARITY

Also Agriculture-Minded Like The Japanese, Says Former Minister to Finland

The people of Finland were likened to the Japanese in their agriculture-mindedness and firm solidarity by Yujiro Sugishita, Minister to Finland from 1937 until 1940, who gave on Saturday his impressions of his Finnish sojourn upon hearing that the Finns had defied American pressure, braving a rupture of diplomatic relations with the United States.

Mr. Sugishita said:

"Finland is a small country with a population of only 3,500,000 or so but it is a nation whose purity of mind makes a direct appeal to our hearts. It is a country of love and justice. Being an agricultural country, the population is heart and soul devoted to the soil and fields and farms like brocade spread before one's eyes. A Finnish scene from the window of a railway carriage greatly resembles that in Japan, with cultivated land laid out neat and trim. As is usual in an agricultural people, they are united in firm solidarity. In the field of sports, too, they are not good at spectacular games but excel in such events as tax one's power of endurance to the utmost, like the marathon race or javelin-throw. In these events at the Olympic Games the Finns have established an unbeatable tradition.

Solidarity Manifested

"Their unmatched solidarity was manifested at the time of the revolution for independence from Czarist Russia. Even the world-famous Russian secret police and gendarmes were unable to spy out the revolutionary conspiracy. I was at Helsinki during the winter campaign of the Soviet-Finnish War which started on October 30, 1939. I saw the people quite unruffled and calm under several Soviet air raids. The people out of their love for their soldiers at the front got together and prepared steam-bath houses in villages behind the firing lines to give the soldiers their much-coveted steam-baths. The soldiers would come 20 and 40 kilometers on skiis to be welcomed by the villagers and to return to the lines, refreshed and invigorated by the steaming.

"Field Marshal Baron Karl Gustav von Mannerheim, Commander-in-Chief of the Finnish Army, who has risen at the call of his country at the age of 77, is the great dean of the Finnish Army. Ironically enough, at the time of the Russo-Japanese War, because Finland was under the rule of the Czar, he came to Manchuria as a platoon leader and participated in the Battle of Mukden. At the time of the Finnish war of independence, he carried out an exploring expedition to Central Asia as a staff officer and went as far as Peking over a most difficult course. I have heard that a book of his recording that expedition has recently been re-issued. Despite his advanced age he can read without glasses. He has never married and has devoted his whole life to the cause of Finland.

Acquainted With Ryti

"I am well-acquainted with President Risto Ryti. His slogan is 'Put ice in your stomach.' He is a man of stern and cool courage. In the revolution of 1917-18, he was captured by the Communist troops and was about to be executed before a firing squad when his serene attitude in the face of death saved his life. This slogan to put 'ice in your stomach' is of the same nature as the Japanese proverb to put strength below the navel, by way of arousing energy and courage. Under their courageous President, I am sure that the Finns will adorn a page of the history of this war."

MORE MEETINGS SLATED

Tojo and Stahmer to Confer Often Whenever Occasion Demands

In order to tighten cooperation between Japan and Germany toward ultimate victory in the present war, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo will meet often H. G. Stahmer, German Ambassador to Tokyo, in the future whenever occasion demands.

On June 28 when they met in conference which lasted three hours, Prime Minister Tojo explained in detail to the German Ambassador the war situation in East Asia, and the Reich envoy, too, made detailed explanations to the Japanese Prime Minister on the current German military and political conditions.

War Dead Honored

Domei

CHENGCHOW, June 30.—A memorial service for Japanese war dead, who gave their lives in action in the course of the present Honan operations, was held here this morning in the presence of officers and men of the Japanese Army forces in China.

Anniversary of Receipt From Thailand Of Buddha's Relics Is Marked at Zojoji

The first anniversary of the receipt of the sacred relics of Lord Buddha, presented to the people of Japan by the people of Thailand in token of Japan-Thailand friendship, was solemnly observed at 1 p.m. on Saturday at the main hall of the Zojoji Temple in Shiba.

Among those attending the rites were Haro Mizuno, head of the Southern Regions Bureau of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, as proxy for the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Koichi Yoshida, head of the Religious Section of the Education Ministry, as proxy for the Minister of Education, Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, Thai Ambassador to Japan, and Teiji Tsubokami, Japanese Ambassador to Thailand now in Tokyo.

The sacred relics were removed from the temporary depository to the main hall and the anniversary services commenced with the observation of national group rites. The Buddhist services were read by Baron Koji Kibe, Chief Abbot of the Kibe denomination of the Shin Sect. Following the chanting of sutras and addresses by various persons present and the singing of the song praising the sacred relics, the impressive services were brought to a close at 3 p.m.

Donations toward the funds for the construction of a Buddhist Hall in Bangkok from Chiba Prefecture were presented to the Japan Buddhist Association on this day. A total of ¥750,000 is expected to be raised from among Buddhist believers throughout Japan for this purpose.

HAKKO ICHIU IS KEY TO NEW ASIA ORDER

Ba Han Stresses Importance of Japan's Lofty Ideal in Broadcast From Manchoukuo

Domei

HSINKING, June 30.—The concept of the New Order based on Japan's lofty ideal of "Hakko Ichiu" constitutes the key to the solution of all problems, connecting not only Greater East Asia but also the entire world, declared Dr. Ba Han, Head of the Burmese Special Research Commission, in a radio broadcast from here last night.

From his contacts with the Japanese people and from their character, which he observed in the course of his recent visit to Japan, Dr. Ba Han said that he is now positive that the New Order in Greater East Asia springs from this lofty ideal of "Hakko Ichiu." He declared that even those who uphold the old world order are well aware that it is based on egotism and is inconsistent with humanitarianism.

Pointing out that they have for many, many years imposed such a world order on the peoples of East Asia by means of force and deception, Dr. Ba Han added that the people of East Asia, however, are no longer deceived by them. Inasmuch as the New World Order, which Japan is constituting in East Asia, is solving all problems of East Asia and will also solve those of the entire world, the Burmese statesman urged the people of Greater East Asia to redouble their efforts and exert their utmost to prosecute the war to a final victory under Japan's leadership.

Manila Making Preparations

Domei

MANILA, June 30.—Preparations have been completed by the Special Reception Committee for the forthcoming visit here of the Burmese Special Research Commission now touring Manchoukuo.

Dean Francisco Africa, Consultant of the International Cultural Relations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Chairman of the Reception Committee, announced that various functions have been arranged for the Burmese Mission, including receptions to be given by the Malacanan and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as the Japanese Embassy.

During its stopover here, the Burmese Mission will be taken on an inspection tour of various Government offices and entities, such as the Bureau of Health, National Development Company, Institute of Hygiene, National Research Council as well as the local educational institutions.

The Reception Committee will also formulate answers to a questionnaire sent by the Burmese Mission. In order to facilitate study on the questionnaire, the committee is being divided into several groups, each group in charge of a particular set of questions.

It is learned that the Burmese Mission is gathering materials concerning various countries of Greater East Asia including Japan, China, Manchoukuo and the Philippines which are essential in the formulation of certain policies calculated to boost the economic as well as scientific development of New Burma. The Mission is expected to further bolster friendly relations between the Philippines and Burma.

AIDING WOUNDED SOLDIERS

To Become Boys' Middle School Teachers After Training

An institute to train wounded soldiers to become boys' middle school teachers will be set up within the building of the Hiroshima Higher Normal School by the Military Relief Board.

With enrollment of 50 who have had schooling equal to the fourth grade of boys' middle schools, training in the subjects of history, geography, mathematics, physical sciences and biology, will start from September.

PACIFICATION WORK IN CHINA IS LAUDED

Movement Is Integral Part of Cooperation With Japan, Says Lin Pai-sheng

Domei

NANKING, June 30.—The rural pacification campaign is an integral part of China's cooperation with Japan toward the successful termination of the War of Greater East Asia, declared Lin Pai-sheng, Publicity Minister of the National Government of China, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the movement which falls on July 1.

Recalling and praising the success of the rural pacification campaign during the past three years, Mr. Lin issued the following verbal statement today:

"Three years have already elapsed since the National Government commenced the rural pacification campaign which was started one year after the return to Nanking of the Chinese capital, simultaneously with the development of a new political peace movement.

"The foundation for peace was laid by the return of the Chinese capital to Nanking and the signing of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty. However, numerous hostile elements are still hampering the smooth progress of the peace movement and they should be eliminated by all means. Thanks to the able guidance of President Wang Ching-wei and cooperation by his followers and the Chinese populace, the campaign has already shown remarkable progress in the Soochow area, the southeastern zone of the Great Lake, the North Kiangsu and Chinkiang districts as well as in Chekiang, Anhwei, Canton and Hupeh provinces, and the Shanghai area.

"China's participation in the war gave us courage and strength and she can very well cooperate with Japan toward the establishment of peace and order, with the spirit of living and dying together. Herein lies the motive force of the pacification campaign."

CHINESE ASSOCIATION IS ACTIVE IN MALACCA

Domei

MALACCA, June 27.—Striking progress was achieved by the Malacca Overseas Chinese Association during the past year as shown not only in the promotion of social welfare in their community but also in their reconstruction work for a new Malai.

A study of the second annual report of the Association reveals that the fullest cooperation with the Japanese Military Administration in Malai has been maintained in the promotion of public benefits.

Keeping abreast with its sister associations throughout Malai, the Malacca Overseas Chinese Association contributed the sum of ¥300,000 to the Administration for the Defense of Malai Fund. This amount was used for the purchase of warplanes and the presentation was made on the anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia last year. A donation of ¥2,000 was also made by the Chinese through this Association toward the erection of the Shonan Shrine in honor of the war dead. The Association has also taken an active role in the Grow-More-Food Campaign to expedite self-sufficiency of the State.

Agricultural work is already in progress on a 300-acre land at Pulaugado which has been offered by the Government for food cultivation.

Another agricultural plan on a 1,500-acre land is receiving the serious attention of the Association and work is expected to begin soon.

Seeks Books for Settlers

A nation-wide campaign to donate books to the youth and boy colonizers, who are now engaged in the development of North Manchoukuo, will be started soon according to plans decided by the Dai Nippon Youth and Boys' Corps. For this purpose, 15,000,000 members of the corps will be mobilized and 7,500 books, that is, 50 for each company, will be sent to Manchoukuo between early October and late November.

ENEMY PROPERTIES HANDED TO NANKING

Japan Transfers Six Public Utility Enterprises in Ceremony Held at Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, June 30.—A ceremony of transferring to the Nanking Government six enemy public utility enterprises in Shanghai was held at the Astor House Hotel at 4:30 p.m. today.

Up to the present, 136 enemy business enterprises and 115 cultural establishments had already been transferred to Nanking by Tokyo. The six enterprises which were transferred to the National Government today are the Shanghai Telephone Company, Shanghai Electric Company, Western (Shanghai) Electric Company, Shanghai Manufacture and Electric Company and the Shanghai Gas Company.

Uzuhiko Usami, Japanese Minister to China, Army and Navy representatives as well as officials of the Central China Development Company attended the ceremony representing Japan, while the National Government was represented by Chang Su-min, Director of the Shanghai Office of Enemy Property Supervision Committee of the Nanking Government, and other Government officials.

The ceremony opened with an address given by Minister Usami after which he handed to the Chinese representatives a list of the enemy properties affected in the transfer. Mr. Chang, receiving the list, gave an address of thanks.

The six enemy enterprises transferred to the Nanking Government are appraised at the current value at more than ¥10,000,000,000.

Embassy Issues Statement

Regarding the transfer of the enemy enterprises to the Nanking Government, the Shanghai Office of the Japanese Embassy issued the following statement today:

"Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Japanese Army took over all enemy enterprises and placed them under the jurisdiction of the Japanese Military Administration. But since the announcement of the new China policy by the Japanese Government, most of these enterprises were transferred to the National Government of China and they are now being utilized for the stabilization of the people's livelihood as well as for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia under the guidance of the Nanking Government.

"The transfer of the six public utility enterprises, namely, the Shanghai Telephone Company, Shanghai Electric Company, Western (Shanghai) Electric Company, Shanghai Water Company, Shanghai Manufacture and Electric Company, and Shanghai Gas Company has now been effected. These enterprises will be under the jurisdiction of the Nanking Government and entrusted to the present operators. Companies receiving this privilege are requested to give their best efforts in their operation, realizing fully that such enterprises directly concern the welfare of the public. It is also hoped that the public will fully comprehend this significant action in Sino-Japanese cooperation according to the wishes of both the Japanese and Chinese authorities.

OSIAS ADVOCATES STUDY OF JAPANESE LANGUAGE

Philippine Education Minister Also Urges Popularization Of Tagalog Tongue

Domei

MANILA, June 30.—Introduction of the Japanese language into Philippine culture and life to diffuse the Japanese spirit among the people and the simplification of Tagalog, were suggested by Camilo Osias, Education Minister, yesterday at the first school-inspectors conference now in session here.

Mr. Osias further remarked, "The simplification of Tagalog is being arranged to encourage the people to use it as the national language. As a practical measure for the popularization of Tagalog, I would suggest that a three-month course be conducted in every city and that at least 60 per cent of the Filipinos attend. When this is realized 4,000,000 Filipinos will be able to use Tagalog within a year.

"The Japanese language must also be introduced to the people's daily lives and to Philippine culture so that my countrymen will become acquainted with Japanese spirit and culture through their knowledge of the language."

Society Honoring Koga

The society For Conducting Commemorative Enterprises in memory of the late Fleet-Admiral Mineichi Koga, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, who died at his post in the southern area, has recently decided to launch a nation-wide financial drive for ¥1,000,000 to perpetuate his memory. Marquis Naoyasu Nabeshima has assumed the post of honorary president while Marquis Nobutsune Okuma has been named president and Seigo Tanaka, Governor of Saga Prefecture, vice-president.

American Castles in the Air

Americans are tired of speculating on postwar problems. Today they want something more concrete and tangible to think about. Little do they care about world problems, but they are seriously concerned about their life and living condition of the postwar period. Naturally at this stage, the average Americans turn to science for the solution of their problems. War presents the research scientist and inventor with his opportunity. Because it taps all the resources of a nation, total war gives an excellent chance to all ideas, both old and new, sane and wild. Can we forcee the consequences? Hardly, yet let us examine some of the more recent speculations the Americans are indulging in.

The most obvious change will be brought about by the airplane. Out of the bomber of the last war came the passenger plane of today. Out of this war the cargo and passenger plane of tomorrow is emerging. Today Tokyo is nearer to New York by air than Boston was to Washington in Lincoln's time.

Now United States airlines are building planes to carry 150 to 200 passengers. After the war the American business men can have leisurely breakfast in New York and then meet a luncheon engagement in London. Take the afternoon plane to Washington, they can attend the President's reception at nine in the evening. This sort of development will not affect their way of living, but it will bring about a further standardization of European and American ways of life. It will be difficult in a decade or two to distinguish an American from an Italian or a Bulgarian. Eskimos who lived in the stone age until 10 years ago now have sewing machines, rifles, and men wear Stetson hats brought by airplane.

Take the case of synthetic rubber. The American Government promises to produce 750,000 tons by the middle of this year. What is going to happen to the huge plants after the war? Are they going to be scrapped? The manufacturers say "No" most emphatically. At present synthetic rubber costs at least twice as much as natural rubber, but as time goes on, its cost will be cut. Moreover, it has several advantages over natural rubber. It can resist acids, oil, light and heat. It can be made to suit a particular purpose. It can be used as a door mat, as an electric insulator, as a waterproofing material and many others. What good are the insulating and stretching properties in a door mat? Chemists today are developing special formula to suit particular purpose. Some American optimists speak of rubber pavements on which the traffic shall roll silently.

Much the same prediction can be made of the plastics. They, too, have distinctive properties. They can be made as transparent as glass, as hard as teak, as soft as bread. Lenses have already been made of them at the Eastman Kodak Company in Rochester, New York. They are much cheaper than wood. Therefore, they will take the place of wood in furniture. It is said that the future American cities will not suffer from the vagaries of wind and weather. The engineers would roof a whole city with some unbreakable, transparent plastic and air-condition the whole vast space below. No more umbrellas, overshoes or overcoats. Snow, sleet and rain would never impede traffic.

Life will be more and more artificial. The business of the technologist is to change the ways of nature and God. The cry of science is not "back to nature" but "away from nature." Nylon which is literally plucked out of the air is the first step toward that direction. If what we wear can be made of air, why not our food? It should be possible to produce the synthetic equivalent of a beef steak or an egg. Big juicy roast, lamb chops, and such can be produced by the Dupont Chemical laboratory. If you prefer, they can add a plastic bone or two. Can you imagine a dinner produced in a factory out of gases and other chemical stuff, but for the sake of sentiment and tradition molded into the proper bird-like form and which will be solemnly carved? But that is entirely possible.

War or no war science marches on. Yet chemistry, physics and medicine and surgery came out of war, for war hastens the scientific processes, but at the same time tends to part us from nature. As H. G. Wells has written much on what he calls "the shape of things to come," the more we depart from nature, the more difficult our social problems become and those problems she will face in all the social difficulties after the war. The fourth article of the Atlantic Charter implies to solve all the social and economic problems, but mere access to raw materials and markets is not going to save the disillusioned Americans from the moral and spiritual collapse.—S.S.

SULTANS IN BORNEO RECONSTRUCT ISLE

Thank Japanese for Expanding Educational Facilities Denied by Dutch

Special

BALIK PAPAN, June 30.—Great progress is being made in southern Borneo through the efforts of regenerated Sultans of Tengarong, Bulungun, Sambaliung and Gun Tabur.

Immediately following the Japanese occupation of Tarakan and Balik Papan in southern Borneo, the Sultans of various regions including the Sultan of Tengarong, the largest State in Borneo, gathered here and pledged allegiance to the Japanese Forces.

The native population under the jurisdiction of these Sultans are all Mohammedans whose origin and year of arrival is unknown though they are believed to have migrated to this region about 700 or 800 years ago.

The Sultan of Tengarong rules over the area along Mahakam River, while the Sultan of Bulungun rules over the section near the northeastern extremity of former Dutch Borneo.

The Sultans of Sambaliung and Gun Tabur administer the area south of Bulungun River. Although in the past these two Sultans were at odds with each other, they have now come to enjoy peaceful and friendly relations. It was the policy of the former Dutch Government to prevent the education of Sultans in order that they might carry out their exploitation policy.

Among the various Sultans in Borneo, only the Sultan of Tengarong and members of his family were able to attain a complete education. During the administration under the former Dutch Government, the State of Passir under the Sultan of Passir revolted against the Dutch rule but was unable to attain its end against the Dutch armed forces.

With the occupation of Borneo by the Japanese, the Sultans as well as their people were released from Dutch bondage. During the past two years, the Japanese Military Administration not only provided educational facilities to the people but put into effect certain measures in order that the people might attain the status of self-sufficiency in clothing and foodstuffs.

Consequently, under the benevolent guidance of the Japanese all the Sultans in Borneo are always thinking up ways and means whereby they can cooperate further with the Japanese Forces and thereby attain decisive victory in the present war. The Sultans are taking the helm in the development of resources and for the increased production of foodstuffs and have come to realize that their labor is the basis for the construction of new Borneo.

Catalogue on Request
Distributors of Empress Beds
NIPPON BED CO., LTD.
2 Kyobashi 3-chome, Kyobashiku, Tokyo
Tel. Kyobashi (56) 6051, 8309, near Kata-

NITTO BLACK TEA
Highly Fragrant, Healthful and Invigorating Drink for Wartime Life
Sole Distributors: MITSUI BUSSAN K.K.
Manufacturers: MITSUI NORIN K.K.

HWAIHAI TO EXPAND ANTI-RED CAMPAIGN

Governor Hao Says Drive Will Be Intensified by Provincial Administration

Domei

HSUCHOW, June 30.—Measures against exterminating the Chinese Communists will be the focal point in the provincial administration, declared Governor Hao Peng-chu of Hwaihai Province on June 27 at the joint conference held between the Japanese military as well as civil authorities and administrative officials of the province.

Besides Governor Hao, about 40 Japanese as well as Chinese representatives, including Japanese military and consular authorities and also Administrative Supervisor Tang I-shan attended this conference.

The Commander of Japanese garrisons here, addressing the meeting stressed the importance of purging the district of all communistic influences.

He pointed out that the successful prosecution of the anti-communistic movement would require coordinated functioning of administrative activities coupled with military measures.

Governor Hao said that anti-communistic corps have been instrumental in accelerating the popularization of anti-communistic ideas among the Chinese masses in the province. He added that steps are being taken to unify structures of various anti-communistic organs under the provincial government.

The Governor then strongly recommended the use of newspapers as well as other publicity organs in furthering the anti-Red movement. He said that for the strengthening of anti-communistic measures, the Provincial Government is vigorously carrying out a program for dismissing incapable local officials, while according better treatment to school teachers.

It is understood that the Provincial Government plans in the near future to carry out a model peace zone drive in areas including Chuchow, Tungshanhsien and Suhsien.

The Sumitomo Bank Limited
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA
Capital Subscribed ..¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 72,650,000
President: HAYASHI OKAHASHI
Home Offices:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto.
Overseas Offices: SHANGHAI and DAIREN
Kobe Branch: Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: Sannomiya (3) 41-44
Kyoto Branch: Karasumarudori-Sanjyosagaru
Tel.: [illegible] (2) 2111-2115

WORLD-RENOWNED TONIC & AROMATIC PILLS.
Aside from energy making hormone, it is a combination of practically all vitally essential medical elements conducive to good health!
Jintan
Office workers who are in lack of exercise are specially recommended to promote digestion by taking Jintan daily.
Good for: Biliousness, Headache, Vertigo, Nausea, Indigestion and Diarrhoea.

Classified Ads.
Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Real Estate, Wanted
REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurosawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, [illegible]-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3837.

For Sale
IMPORTED General Electric refrigerator, gas range, dining room set with six chairs. Apply Box No. 98, Nippon Times, Tokyo or telephone Nihonbashi 24-2745.
WHISKY, a bottle of extra special old Scotch whisky, "Jas. [illegible]" red label. Apply Box No. 99, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction
ENGLISH lessons and conversation by experienced English lady teacher to ladies and gentlemen of any nationality. Please phone Takanawa 4161.

Professional Notices
MASSAGE
MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Makimura Chiryo-sho, 22 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku, Tel. Shiba 43-3787.
MEDICAL
HIBIYA HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. [illegible], M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m. 3 minutes from the Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. Ginza 57-[illegible].
PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4404.
PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-4 p.m., mornings only on Sundays and National Holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza 57-6815.
DR. M. TAKAHASHI (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro, 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

General
TYPEWRITERS
INABA Typewriter Office. 79 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. 2-3004, 1598. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Typewriting done in Japanese type. Repairing, cleaning and also accessories.

House to Let
A few unfurnished houses in and out of Kobe.
Office to Let
Several office rooms to let in Kobe.
Real Estate for Sale
Several properties for sale, large and small, in hand.
Apply to
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents and Chartered Accountants
66, Motomachi-dori 1-chome, Kobe-ku, KOBE
Tel. Sannomiya 1622, 1464, & 789
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer......................SHOICHI KAWAMURA

Nippon Times
(Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
3 Chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1770.
KOBE: 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 2970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, SUNDAY, JULY 2, 1944

Dewey's Nomination

The Republican National Convention's nomination of Thomas Dewey as candidate for the President of the United States was such an expected event that it hardly requires comment. But if the choice of Dewey itself requires no comment, certain circumstances accompanying it are of notable significance.

One is the fact that Dewey secured the nomination on the first balloting by a sweeping vote which was only one short of being unanimous. Another is the fact that John Bricker, who had previously announced his intention of contesting Dewey's candidacy and who had furthermore declared that he would be content with nothing less than the presidential nomination for himself, meekly accepted the role of playing second fiddle and consented to be Dewey's running mate as candidate for the vice-presidency.

Why this sudden appearance of unanimity in the ranks of the Republicans? Why this obvious attempt to avoid any thrashing out of the existing issues to a final conclusions? Certainly the differences of viewpoint which are known to exist within the Republican Party cannot have all been resolved so quickly. Certainly the progressives who would try to compete with the liberalism of the Democrats and the die-hards who would fight such a departure from orthodoxy to the last ditch cannot have achieved such a unity as Dewey's near-unanimous vote and Bricker's support of Dewey would seem to indicate. The appearance of unanimity which has been achieved must have been secured through a deliberate avoidance of the issues than through a genuine conciliation of the various viewpoints.

The explanation is hinted by Mark Sullivan, eminent Republican news commentator, who states that the Republicans feel that they should concentrate their efforts on the 1948 presidential campaign. Can it mean that the Republicans recognize that they have no chance of winning the election this year anyway and that therefore it would be wiser to hold the party together on the basis of an artificial unity, waiting until later to iron out the differences gradually, than to attempt to thrash out the differences now and risk the danger of a split?

The Republicans also suffer from an ideological poverty. In their platform, all they have to offer is a criticism of the domestic policies of the Democrats. The Republicans have so far given no indication of possessing any positive concrete plan of their own which they would offer instead.

In the field of foreign policy, the position of the Republicans is even more pitiable. Whatever some individual Republicans may continue to think, the Republicans as a party have forsaken isolationism to follow in the wake of Roosevelt's interventionism. Whatever variations they may give to this interventionism, the Republicans have nothing to offer in the place of the present American policy of world-wide imperialism. In fact, America's basic economic condition may well cause the Republicans to be even more imperialistic than the Democrats, as was historically the case.

Thus, whatever may be the political excitement in America over the presidential campaign, there would seem to be little likelihood of a change in administration. And even if there should be a change in administration, there would certainly be no fundamental change in the aggressive and objectionable character of American imperialism. To the nations which are fighting America in the conviction that American interventionism constitutes a menace to the world, the American presidential campaign can therefore have not the slightest effect.

The U.S. Recognition of Bolivia

After a lapse of over half a year the United States on June 23 finally extended her recognition to the Bolivian revolutionary government which had been set up by Major Alberto Villaroel on December 20, 1943. This strange reversal of her attitude toward the Villaroel Government provides a conspicuous illustration of the bankruptcy of the so-called "Good Neighbor Policy" of the United States.

When the Villaroel Government was established half a year ago, the United States refused to recognize it on the ground that it had been brought into existence by force. She brought pressure to bear on all the Latin American countries at the meeting of the Pan-American Political Defense Council of Montevideo to make them withhold their recognition of the new Bolivian regime. But strangely enough, the United States is today willing to overlook the circumstances which brought the Villaroel Government into existence. The lure of Bolivia's tin supply, no doubt, was partly responsible for this volte-face but there is also another reason.

That reason is the fact that the United States policy of not recognizing Bolivia was untenable from the outset. The forthright recognition of the Villaroel Government by Argentina, Chile and Paraguay in defiance of the recommendation of the United States cut the ground from under the United States policy of non-recognition. In fact, the resolute action of these three countries heralded a widespread opposition among all the Latin American countries against, the arbitrary dictation of the Northern Colossus. The suspension by the United States of her diplomatic relations with the Farrell Government of Argentina only added fuel to the burning resentment of the Latin Americans. Chile and Bolivia boldly went ahead and recognized the Argentine Government on March 4 while Paraguay followed suit on March 9. Later, the four progressive countries of South America—Argentina, Bolivia, Chile and Paraguay—entered into a trade agreement whose conclusion has been regarded as presaging the creation of a Latin American economic bloc. A movement is also reportedly afoot for the formation of a tariff alliance among some members of the Latin American countries.

These frank manifestations of Latin-American animosity and resentment are indications of the insolvency of the United States "Good Neighbor Policy". It was to retrieve lost ground and to patch up the widening breach in the structure for hemispheric solidarity that the United States grudgingly abandoned her opposition to Villaroel. It was a shrewd maneuver to mollify the Latin Americans who have become incensed over the domineering, hypocritical policy of the Northern Colossus.

The significant moral of the latest action of the United States is the fact that the Colossus of the North has been forced to admit the failure of its policy of coercion. The South American countries can, therefore, take new heart and continue their resistance against the ruthless, unscrupulous domination of their northern neighbor. Bolivia and Argentina by their courage and fortitude, have furnished a rallying point for those Latin American countries which prefer independence to serfdom.

A Year Ago Today

July 2, 1943

A total of 2,234 enemy planes have been shot down and 283 others damaged on the South Pacific war front by the Imperial Army and Navy Forces since August last year, according to calculation of figures issued in the Imperial Headquarters announcements alone.

* * *

President Roosevelt, today, vetoed and returned to Congress the Mercantile Banking Corporation Bill containing the clause prohibiting subsidy for food price adjustment.

With the blunt rejection of the bill by the President, another serious split has developed between the White House and Capitol Hill, particularly, because in his message which he attached to the returned measure the President resorted to strong words hitherto seldom used.

THE FATHER OF THE BURMESE ARMY

Thakin Aung San's Spirit Permeates All Soldiers

By MASAO NOMURA

One cannot discuss the Burmese Army without reference to Major-General Thakin Aung San, Minister of Defense, who is virtually "Father of the reconstructed Burmese Army." General Thakin Aung San is the Burmese Army incarnate. His spirit permeates and animates all Burmese troops. It was he who, as commander of the B.I.A. (the Burmese Independence Volunteers), guided and helped the Japanese expeditionary force in Burma at the start of the War of Greater East Asia. The B.I.A. was subsequently dissolved, reorganized and expanded into the present Burmese Army. General Thakin Aung San was born to a farm family near Yenangyoung, a place noted for its oilfields. While attending the Rangoon University, he became a member of the Thakin Party, the center of the patriotic movement, and called himself Thakin Aung San. With other leaders of the students' national movement, he was blacklisted by the British authorities.

Thakin Aung San's subsequent life was quite eventful. He sought refuge in Japan, collected co-workers for the cause of independence, organized and trained these patriots and took an active part in the war for the liberation of his fatherland. At the age of thirty he attained the Ministerial position as the youngest Minister of Defense in the world. Next only to Ba Maw, Head of State, General Thakin Aung San is probably the most popular personality among the Burmese people. We often see photograph of the young General on horseback placed side by side with that of a pagoda in many a household in Rangoon and elsewhere.

This great popularity of General Thakin Aung San is, no doubt, due to the gratitude which the Burmese populace feel toward him who led the B.I.A. in the campaign to restore to Burma the former State of independence. It is also partly ascribable to the fact that the General is endowed with traits which appeal strongly to the Burmese. His bold and decisive revolutionary action prompted by his young and unconquerable ardor has made him an object of idolization from his countrymen who have a natural love for anything adventurous and heroic. His simple and unostentatious style of living too impresses them deeply. Among the contemporary Burmese leaders there are really few who enjoy such absolute confidence as he does among all Burmese people, irrespective of age.

Has Iron Will

Despite his rare popularity there is nothing striking about the personal physiognomy of the Burmese Minister of Defense. His resolute looks bespeak the iron will within him, it is true, but he is a man about 5 feet 3 inches high and of slight-build, who wears his hair cropped short. Physically, he falls under the category of ordinary young Burmese. He reminds one of a typical young Japanese officer.

On one Sunday morning in January this year, the present writer visited him at his private residence on Lake Victoria. Dressed in a simple manner and wearing a pair of Burmese slippers, he greeted me with his young wife. In a reception room bare of decorations, into which I was ushered, he talked quietly as he sipped black tea, about the future of the Burmese Army and about the reconstruction of Burma. When the conversation turned on Burma under the British rule, however, his eyes glittered and, in loud and vigorous tone, he declared, with much gesticulation, that to clear Burmese life of the last vestige of the British color was the essential prerequisite for reconstruction. In his tone was reflected that trenchancy which is characteristic of the Burmese people, but his argument was very logical as befitting a man of high education.

General Thakin Aung San is very fond of the scenery on the lake and specifically chose a modest bungalow for his private residence. A two-storied house at the back in which his adjutant lives, looked much finer. The General values simplicity above anything else in Burmese life. His own private life is the model of simplicity. In the course of the interview, he declared that, although the Burmese Army is still inadequate quantitatively and imperfect in point of equipment, it has something to be proud of in its quality. It is trained very efficiently and has a rich fund of fighting spirit, he asserted.

Britain, according to him, recruited soldiers chiefly from among the mountainous tribesmen, openly denouncing the Burmese as unfit for military service. The adaptability of the Burmese people for the fighting services is nevertheless being fully proved, General Thakin Aung San declared. As soldiers, they observe military discipline strictly and are actually building up an army in no way inferior to any in the world. Whereas the troops serving under British officers lacked discipline and patriotism, being mere mercenaries, he further averred, the present Burmese National Army is permeated with a strong sense of patriotism, none in the service being obsessed by personal ambitions. While extolling the Indian National Army under Subhas Bose as "dynamo-like troops," he stressed the heavy duty devolving on the Burmese National Army in crushing the anti-Axis troops, at the same time expressing his confidence in its ability to annihilate the enemy ever attempting to invade Burma.

World Wide Significance of The Honan Campaign

Strategies of Chungking and U.S. Forces to Launch Counter-Offensive Frustrated by Japanese Success

By KATSU HARA

The Japanese military campaign over the plains of Honan differs fundamentally from any undertaken hitherto and assumes world-wide significance. For it has forestalled the Chungking forces in this sector, which constituted an important mainstay of America's attempt at a counter-offensive against Japan, and thrown them, and the United States air force in China as well, into utter consternation.

President Roosevelt, sharing the dream of General Douglas MacArthur and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, schemed to place the Chungking army on the first line of a counter-attack against Japan so as to drive out the Japanese Forces from the Continent, then push the American air bases in China forward and undertake air raids on the Japanese mainland. With this end in view, he began to re-equip the Chungking forces and to organize mechanized units among them, at the same time strengthening the United States air force in China. Especially, for the purpose of converting Chungking's war sectors in North China into a major base for air raids on Manchoukuo and Japan, air bases were either newly built or enlarged at over a dozen places, including Nanyang and Yehchang in Honan.

The Americans mapped out their strategy under self-complacent notions. Underestimating Japan's potentialities, they believed that the tactics of splitting Japan's military strength was proving successful. With the concentration of Japanese Forces in the Imphal theater of war, she was deluded into thinking that the Japanese strength on the Chinese Continent had diminished greatly and that, in such a situation, General Hu Tsu-nan's army, the best equipped of the forces under Chungking's direct control, could be mobilized according to plan to spell a menace to Japan. Putting two and two together in this way, they indulged in the wishful thought that the Chungking army in the Honan area would deal a considerable blow to the Japanese Forces, if not destroy them.

However, Japan, while carrying on extensive offensive operations in eastern India, opened a grand-scale campaign on the Chinese Continent at the same time and succeeded in both. This signal success struck terror into the enemy's heart and made him take notice anew of Japan's solid might. The neutral countries were impressed with Japan's invincible innate power. To the Chinese people, especially, Japan's might exhibited in the Honan campaign was astounding. The psychological and political effect which the successful campaign has had on the Chinese masses has been very great indeed.

Plea for Aid Unheard

No sooner had Japan launched the Honan operations than Chungking sent desperate pleas to America and Britain for aid, not hesitating to admit defeats openly. But no help has yet been forthcoming from these quarters. What has been given is a carping criticism. In the meantime, the Imperial Japanese Forces have opened the Peking-Hankow railway and secured control of the vast area extending 60,000 square miles, while Chungking has degenerated into a mere guerrilla army.

The focal point of the anti-Chungking criticism from America and Britain is the question of the Kuomintang-Communist relations. They charge (1) that Chungking, far from giving the Anglo-American-supplied arms to the Communist army, is, instead, causing the Hu Tsung-nan army to encircle the Communists and (2) that Chungking is evading a full-fledged battle with Japan. As for the first charge, it is a fact that Chungking is encircling the Communists. The two are fated to contend with each other. As for the second charge, it is not that Chungking will not wage a full-fledged battle on Japan, but that it is utterly powerless to do so.

The Honan campaign has revealed this impotence of Chungking to America, who, accordingly, has been developing a new policy, from the viewpoint of a counter-offensive against Japan. The change is seen in her machination to make positive use of the Communist regime and army at Yenan. It would be hasty to conclude that, because capitalism and Communism are as unmixable as water and oil, an American-Chinese Communist tie-up will be impossible. American capitalists are of the view that, even if China should become Sovietized, it will still remain a market for America. Nor is this view to be dismissed as wholly untenable. Wall Street believes that even the Soviet Union will become a market for America, notwithstanding the fact that foreign trade in the Soviet Union has been under State control from the beginning. Nor does Roosevelt have any idea that China will become Sovietized. He is fixed in his belief that China will become a most potential market for America.

North China is one of the vital supply bases for the prosecution of the war. Now that the war in the Pacific has entered a decisive stage, Japan's fighting power strengthened by the cooperation of North China is proving a serious menace to America. Naturally, Roosevelt is attaching importance to North China and to the Yenan regime. As a matter of fact, he has been casting a covetous eye on that regime, but his relationship with Chiang Kai-shek has stood in the way of a direct approach to it. He has gone too far with Chiang and invested too much money in him to change horse easily. Hence America is moving heaven and earth to bring about a Kuomintang-Communist coalition. It was for this purpose that Roosevelt dispatched Owen Lattimore. Vice-President Henry Wallace's trip to Chungking, without a doubt, has the same object.

Striving for Compromise

Perceiving all this, Chiang Kai-shek is striving for an early political compromise between the Chungking Kuomintang and the Communist Party. The interview at Sian between Li Tsuhan, representing Chungking, and Wang Shih-chieh on behalf of the Communist Party, points to that fact. But the Kuomintang-Communist antagonism is fated.

The current Honan campaign was launched at a time when North China was thus growing in importance as a base for a counter-offensive against Japan. Small wonder, therefore, that America is even more impatient than Chungking to rebuild the miserably shattered war zones in North China, especially the bases of the American air force.

From these enemy agitations, it is easy to see that the Honan campaign has not only crushed the Chungking forces but has also driven the American air force deep into the interior. This fact has proved to the world that the control of the air over the Chinese continent remains firmly in Japanese hands and demonstrated the impossibility of a large-scale air raid on Japan by the American air force based in China.

So it has come about that the enemy camp has again been thrown into confusion. With America and Britain insisting on their respective strategies based on considerations of self-interests, discord is already developing in their camp.

Chungking, on its part, had been pinning its sole hope on the recapture of the Burma Road, but was completely frustrated in its attempts to that end. At the same time, it lost Honan, a vital life-line, and suffered a mortal blow. The loss must be all the greater because the area has now been turned into another substantial source of fighting strength to Japan and New China. The fall of Honan, therefore, has resulted in a further expansion in our fighting strength against America. It has, moreover, inspired increased confidence on the part of Germany and Italy in our innate strength and strengthened their conviction of ultimate victory for the Axis nations.

This new development on the continent is also making the Chinese people change their view concerning Chungking. On the predictions of Chungking propagandists, America should have succeeded in her counter-attack against Japan, Chungking should have received powerful aid from her and Japan should have beaten a hasty retreat from China. Events have moved in just the opposite way. Chungking has been isolated still further, while America's attempted counter-offensive has ended in defeat with heavy sacrifices on her side.

That America and Chungking were joining forces against Japan was clear from the preparations they were making in Honan as the first war zone. We must continue to deal them sledge-hammer blows as we have done. At the same time, we must annihilate the Communist army in North China in the sense that it is an outpost guerilla force for America.

IRON INDUSTRY POLICY IN MANCHOUKUO

Chief Source of Supply for Japan's War Output

By KENKICHI ISHIYAMA

The iron industry policy which Japan had been following depended on imports from overseas for its materials, and remained unchanged even after her alliance with Manchoukuo. This was partly due to the fact that the iron ore discovered in Manchoukuo proved to be quite inferior. It has been only of late that this policy has undergone a change. I believed from the first that Japan's iron industry should rely primarily on Manchoukuo.

Glancing over the world's iron industry, there's not sufficient good ore-supply for all the countries. In Europe, Sweden and a section of western France provide the ore of superior quality. Even in America, the supply of good quality ore is greatly limited to a small section of the country. So, if we are to hope for permanency in the iron-industry in East Asia, we shall have to depend on the proper use of even inferior ore.

There are several means of improving the quality: (1) selective method by means of magnet, (2) selective method by means of furnace, and (3) selective method by means of wind pressure.

The first mentioned is to crush the ore to powder-form and select iron by means of magnetism.

The second method is to put the ore first through an intense furnace heat and then crush it to powder as in the first method, and segregate the iron particles by means of magnetism. The last, or wind pressure method calls for the blowing of non-iron matter from the ore after having crushed it to fine powder.

Of these, the second method is the one which Japan devised and is now widely used. At present, different countries are adopting various ways of improving the ore, and even poor ore cannot be looked upon lightly. In fact, by various ways of improvement even inferior ore has now come to occupy an important economic place in the realm of the iron industry. For instance, the ore of Anshan is very poor, and the improving of its quality entails some expense, but the ore is available so easily that its low mining cost greatly off-sets the cost of refining, thus making it quite a profitable enterprise.

The Anshan ore is contributing a great deal to the war-time production of Japan. The practical value of this ore-source is solely due to the devising of its refining method, and no small credit should be given to those who are responsible for this.

Coal Supply Abundant

The iron industry demands almost as much coal as iron ore. Moreover, the coal has to be hard and of a good grade. Manchoukuo has this type of coal, especially near the ore mines. This places Manchoukuo among the world's important countries for iron-industry.

Lately the three well-known iron foundries in Manchoukuo were amalgamated into one strong organization. This step was most natural for the reason that the three companies depended on the same ore resources.

The amalgamation of three companies was certainly in order, and much of their overlapping efforts and cost are now being eliminated. A greater efficiency was thus realized not only in the use of the ore but also in the coal economy.

The varied grades of ore mined by three firms are now mixed into one uniform grade, thus producing a standard quality of iron. Greater also is the efficiency of coal by this joint effort.

One of the firms which at first principally engaged in coal mining, was found to be situated right over one of the greater belt-lines of an ore-bed. Thus this firm found it far more profitable to engage in coal mining and iron foundry at the same time. Moreover, the quality of coal is extremely good with hardly any sulphur or phosphorus evident, so that the firm has now come to produce pig iron of exceedingly good quality. Not only that, this firm constantly has a surplus coal supply which is now being turned to the use of other firms.

Manchoukuo also has the Peipiao coal mine, the output of which is mixed with coal from other districts to good advantage in producing coke for iron industry. In this way the recent amalgamation of three iron firms has done much in strengthening the iron industry of Manchoukuo.

TO THE FISHERMAN

By LI PO

(Translated by S. Obata)

Shake not your crown, if perfumed;
Nor flap your garment, if spiced with lan!
It is better to hide the chaste soul's radiance,
The world hates a thing too pure.
There goes the fisherman of Tsanglang.
Await me, old man, I will go with you.

THE GREATEST FALLACY OF MODERN TIMES

U.S. Policy of Internationalism Is Sheer Political Buncombe

This is the second and the concluding article taken from Henry J. Taylor's book "Men in Motion" which tells how the Americans are boondoggling on a Global Basis.

Part II

A brash young employe of the United States Government asked me one day, "What do you think of Steinhardt? Has he got anything on the ball, or do you think we ought to get rid of him?" This young whippersnapper was referring to the distinguished American Ambassador to Turkey, Laurence A. Steinhardt, who for 10 years has spoken for his country so ably in Stockholm, Lima, Moscow and Ankara.

"Do you know Mr. Steinhardt?" I asked.

"No," he said, "but he's making it hard for the Office of War Information in Turkey, and I think he's got a hell of a lot of nerve. I'm for canning Steinhardt."

Anything may happen when the representatives of our various and sundry government agencies show up. Take Bolivia. One fourth of the world's tin is produced there. Tin is sorely needed in the United States now. The Bolivian contingent of the American Boondoggling Corps has a program in Bolivia which has so much politics and so little economics that it is doubtful whether Bolivia's tin will not stay in Bolivia for the balance of this war.

Coffee bulges all Latin-American warehouses. We have allotted to each coffee-producing country a quota for export to the United States. The reason we do not get more coffee is not because there are not enough ships. It is beause no one in the Board of Economic Warfare has had gumption enough to authorize lifting the quota whenever an empty ship was in any port where the quota had been filled.

Meat abounds in Australia, for the shipping lane to England—formerly the market for Australia's mutton and beef—has been struck by the Pacific war. Because of this, American meat is sent to England, a constant flow of American vessels, transports men and equipment to Australia, but for the most part these ships come back empty when they could bring Australian meat. The global boondogglers, planning the world, are too busy looking at the forest to see such trees.

The government's policies abroad are undermining the morale of our troops. This is not the time to pay an American workman $1,000 a month to fix electric wires on the airfield at Accra while privates in the United States Army, working on the same field, are paid $50 a month. This is not the time for building in Eritrea with an understanding that only union labor be sent abroad. This is not the time to play into the hands of labor racketeers who require that any skilled American civilian electrician working overtime in Algeria be paid more per month than General Eisenhower is paid. This is not the time for anything but victory.

Will Demand Reckoning

What would you think if you were an American soldier in North Africa or Eritrea? Well, that's the way our soldiers feel about it everywhere. They believe that a great injustice is being done by our government in permitting labor extortion in this war. They have no patience with the political ambitions of the men who make this possible. These soldiers will return bitter and mad, and they will demand a reckoning.

As for our devious plans for a Better World Order—whatever that may mean besides the impoverishment of the United States itself—our fatuous assumption that we can set all well with words and dollars and a "police force" is a thoughtlessly impossible undertaking.

Here at home we shall be faced by every sort of readjustment. We must provide jobs for the returning American soldiers and for our present war-workers. We must work tirelessly to regain our solvency and to recover from the present huge drain on every resource we have. In this alone we face the greatest task in our history. We shall be in no position to lift the standard of living in China, in Russia, among 400,000,000 impoverished people of Europe, desirable as that is. There is no possibility whatever of our succeeding in such an attempt. There are a hundred places to start and no place to stop.

There is a limit to the failures Americans can absorb. At some point our statesmen failed, or we should not have suffered as we did in the depression. At another point our statesmen failed, or we should have been so strong on land, on sea and in the air that there could have been no war. Now they fail again if they saddle our citizens with the astronomical burdens of all the world.

Our citizens cannot give to the world (1) freedom of speech and expression, (2) freedom of every person to worship God in his own way, (3) freedom from want, and (4) freedom from fear. The whole conception of giving or infusing the Four Freedoms universally is preposterous. It is not idealism. It is sheer political buncombe, and is so recognized abroad.

On the narrower question alone, the question of "freedom from want," anyone must know that the politicians of every country in the world will be pulling on us in a tug-of-war to get the most out of America's International WPA, exactly as our local mayors camped in Washington to get the most out of our WPA at home. We will be asked to provide "freedom from want" to at least a billion people, most of them in primitive surroundings and 400,000,000 of them in Europe. One hundred and thirty million Americans are in no position to do this. The promise of the United States is utterly fantastic.

Increase Possibility

Yet this airly approach to reality is promulgated at the very time when the solemn and high purpose of the United States should be to have the people of all the world believe in us—what we say, what we do, and what we intend to do. By immodest promises and visionary plans many of our leaders immensely increase the possibility that the people of America will wash their hands of everything outside the 12-mile limit, good or bad, at the earliest possible moment, as they did after the last war.

If our leaders persist in their present course, we shall fail the world. We shall be unable to do what our leaders say we should do. In these circumstances we shall make enemies of our friends. No one will thank us for starting down the road, going as far as we can, and then chucking the whole business through the revulsion of our own people to a program which Americans know in their hearts is unsound and untrue.

The fundamental error of our theorists is that they have never understood the place which integrity has in all the ramifications of life. They believe that to say a thing is the same as to do it, as though speech were capable of modifying the tendencies, habits and character of people, and as though verbiage were a substitute for will, conscience and education. They proceed by bursts of eloquence or of lawmaking; they believe they can legislate the nature of impulses, and in so doing they produce disintegration.

The obligation to assist toward a better world and the value in doing so are obvious. Our duty, however, is to be useful, not according to our desires but according to our powers. We should recognize our own limitations and abandon the impertinent idea that a world is to be built in the American concept. We should put a limit on our total postwar aid, both in time and in dollars, and require that any aid should be restricted to whatever nations that took certain elementary steps in their own behalf. Only thus can we make good our promises. Only thus can we maintain our own integrity and win the respect and friendship of the world.

The global concept, stimulated by the war itself and by the new idea of the world's size in the Age of Air, is one of today's basic developments. It is one of the great generating thoughts in the history of man. But how could anything be more evident than that the process of achieving universal freedom and prosperity must be slow, and that to promise it overnight is a great disservice to the world? Our policy of exaggerated internationalism is as dangerous, foolhardy and destructive as narrow isolationism.

(End)

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

How shall I praise thee, Lord, for
all thy love?

Thou condescendest to the humble,
Thou bearest company with those,
the simple-hearted,
Who hold no store of this world's
goods,
But only love for thee:

Thou comest unto them,
Not as the heaven-compelling
King,
But secretly, and humbly, as a
servant:

Thou sharest joyfully
In all the simplest joys of those
who with humility
Love thee aright:

Unworthy, Lord, I am of this thy
love,
My heart is proud and stained
with selfishness,
Yet even here thou has made
known this love of thine:

How shall I praise thee, Lord.

Fruits of Wisdom

Life was not given for indolent contemplation and study of self, nor for brooding over emotions of piety: actions and actions only determine the worth.—Fichte.

• • •

Brahma once asked of Force, "Who is stronger than thou?" She replied, "Address."—Victor Hugo.

• • •

Ability doth hit the mark where presumption over-shooteth and diffidence falleth short.—Cusa.

• • •

There is not a more repulsive spectacle than an old man who will not forsake the world, which has already forsaken him.—Tholuck.